



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Punisches Sprichwort bei Augustin.

Serm. 167, cap. 3. Migne, tom. V, 1, pag. 910. Proverbium notum est Punicum, quod quidem Latine vobis dicam, quia Punice non omnes nostis. Punicum enim proverbium est antiquum: Nummum quaerit pestilentia; duos illi da et ducat se. Das ducat giebt einen durchaus unpassenden Gedanken. Offenbar muß durch die letzten Worte der Erfolg ausgedrückt werden, den die freiwillige Verdoppelung des Lösegeldes bei der Pest erzielt und deshalb ist ducet zu schreiben. Man darf jedoch bei dieser Aenderung nicht stehen bleiben, wenn man die lateinische Fassung dieses acht punischen Sprichwortes herstellen will. Die von der Pest geforderte Summe muß nämlich nothwendig durch eine Zahl bezeichnet werden, damit die Worte duos illi da einen klar und bestimmt ausgedrückten Gegensatz bekommen. Demnach würde das Sprichwort lauten: unum nummum quaerit pestilentia; duos illi da et ducet se. Wie leicht unum zwischen antiquum und nummum ausfallen konnte, sieht man auf den ersten Blick. Augustin vergleicht dieß Sprichwort mit Matth. 5, 40: Si quis vult iudicium tecum contendere et tunicam tuam tollere, dimitte ei et pallium.

München.

W. Wehle.

Emendationes locorum aliquot Marciani Capellae.

P. 17. 18. (ed. Kopp.): 'nec solum superum regem attestabatur uxorium: idque etiam Diti propositum idque Portuno, certumque esse Gradivum Nerienis Nerinae coniugis amore torreri; Aesculapio quoque non dispar adfectio similique persuasione transduci Ope coniuga Cybeleque permulta maestissimum seniore deorum: . . '

Klausenus (Aeneas II 746 sq.) de Neriene egregie disputans in hoc vehementer errare videtur quod (p. 749) Minervam adiective Nerinam appellatam esse contendit. nusquam enim huius cognominis ullum reperitur vestigium. neque omnino Minerva ita appellari potuit: Nerio enim antiqua Martis coniunx remansit et apud aureae aetatis poetas vix commemoratur cum eius in locum et Minerva et Venus successerint, veteres autem poetae ubi de ea locuntur simpliciter Nerienis vocabulo utuntur cum antiquae huius deae memoria tunc temporis nondum cum Minerva aut Venere contaminata esset. sed vir ingeniosissimus ex nostro Marciani loco sua videtur hausisse perperam quidem; nam in aperto est Nerinae glossema esse (et fortasse idem censuit Prellerus, mythol. Rom. p. 303 cum hoc vocabulum omiserit) et e textu eiciendum. quo modo enim eadem dea primum Nerio deinde Nerina coniunx